REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of the application are respectfully requested in view of the remarks herewith, which place the application into condition for allowance. The present response is being made to facilitate prosecution of the application.

I. STATUS OF THE CLAIMS AND FORMAL MATTERS

Claims 1-16 are pending in this application. It is submitted that these claims, as originally presented, were in full compliance with the requirements 35 U.S.C. §112.

II. REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §102(b) and §103(a)

Claims 1, 3-7, 9-12, 14, and 16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as allegedly anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,809,533 to Anlage, et al.

Claim 2 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,809,533 to Anlage, et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,781,018 to Davidov, et al.

Claims 8 and 15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,809,533 to Anlage, et al.

Claim 13 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,900,618 to Anlage, et al.

Applicants submit that U.S. Patent No. 6,809,533 to Anlage, et al. (hereinafter, merely "Anlage") discloses a coaxial cable resonator that has a probe that is formed by etching the end of the coaxial cable. However, it is difficult to etch the end of the coaxial cable, and

once the probe is formed, it cannot be changed or repaired. Therefore, the coaxial cable resonator cannot be used to control or change an impedance, a resonance frequency mode such as TE, TM, and HEM, and the structure of the probe. When the probe is changed, the length and shape of the coaxial cable resonator is changed, thereby changing the resonance frequency too.

On the other hand, the impedance, resonance frequency mode and structure of a probe can be easily controlled in a waveguide resonator according to the present invention, because the probe of the present invention perforates an outer wall of the waveguide resonator. Thus, the probe can easily be changed or replaced. Also, the change of the probe does not affect the resonance frequency of the waveguide resonator.

Furthermore, Applicants submit that U.S. Patent No. 5,781,018 to Davidov, et al. (hereinafter, merely "Davidov") discloses a waveguide slit is made by etching a waveguide. Accordingly, once the etched slit is formed, it cannot be changed. Also, the slit should be positioned at the end of the waveguide.

Applicants submit that neither Anlage nor Davidoff disclose the features of claim 1. Therefore, claim 1 is patentable.

III. DEPENDENT CLAIMS

The other claims in this application are each dependent from the independent claim discussed above and are therefore believed patentable for at least the same reasons. Since each dependent claim is also deemed to define an additional aspect of the invention, however, the individual reconsideration of the patentability of each on its own merits is respectfully requested.

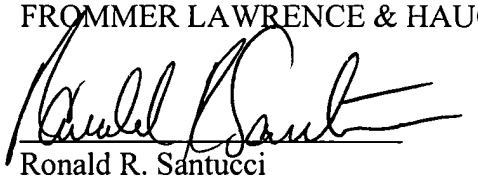
CONCLUSION

In the event the Examiner disagrees with any of statements appearing above with respect to the disclosure in the cited references, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner specifically indicate those portions of the reference, or references, providing the basis for a contrary view.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is believed that all of the claims in this application are patentable and Applicants respectfully request early passage to issue of the present application.

The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fee that may be required to Deposit Account No. 50-0320.

Respectfully submitted,
FROMMER LAWRENCE & HAUG LLP

By: 
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